

TO RESTRICT PROHIBITION NAVY TO THREE MILE LIMIT

Decision Arrived at by President Harding and His Cabinet
—Foreign Vessels Outside the Three Mile Limit Un-
loading Cargoes of Rum Can Not be Molested—Am-
erican Craft Undertaking to Land the Contraband Are
to be Subject to Search and Seizure—Search of Foreign
Vessels Had Been Made Within Twelve Miles of the
Coast Line.

Curtailment of the activities of American prohibition enforcement officers on the high seas was decided upon today by the United States supreme court.

Search for foreign vessels for contraband liquor outside the international boundary of United States waters, the court was stated authoritatively, only in the event that the vessels actually establish a right of access to United States shores by means of their own crews or small boats. Search under such circumstances, the court held, is not within the jurisdiction of the federal district Judge Morton at Boston in the case of the British schooner, Grace.

An appeal from a prohibition decision taken to the supreme court by a

personal knowledge went of a prohibition official having stopped a boarder of a vessel in the presence of British officials, and the official of having seized any part of the cargo of the vessel in such location.

Activities of such prohibition officials within the twelve-mile limit, the court explained, have been governed by whether a foreign craft committed an "overt" act, such as the use of force to land liquor by means of a ship's own boats or to break out a contraband cargo.

But the court held that the vessel had been regarded as "overt" acts. Both always have been considered as an attempt to avoid the customs laws. It was stated.

was stated that a decision would be hastened.

Foreign vessels outside the three-mile limit unloading their cargoes of contraband run onto craft from American ports, and are liable to seizure under the law. In the view of high administration officials, The American craft undoubtedly are the largest and the most numerous would be subject to search and seizure.

Enforcement of the prohibition act of 1918 is a subject of delicate negotiations between the American and British governments, and is being handled with great discretion.

Search of foreign vessels for contraband liquor within twelve miles of the coast is a subject of delicate negotiations between the American and British governments, and is being handled with great discretion.

While there has been no official statement from the British government that the activity of the prohibition craft outside the three-mile limit since the beginning of negotiations with Great Britain has been reduced, it is understood that the prohibition laws have been looked upon with disfavor at the state department and that the British government is understood as furnishing a possible source of embarrassment to the negotiations.

Great Britain has not yet replied to the American note regarding the "dry" zone, and it is understood that the subject is known to have been touched upon yesterday during visits of Sir Auckland

Officers under the prohibition laws, customs officers and under a more than century-old customs law. The executive and his staff, however, were not aware of some authorisations in this law out of harmony with international law and which, if carried out, probably would have caused States in international embarrassments.

Regulations in accord with the declaration of prohibition of alcohol and customs service as well as the prohibition bureau will be issued as soon as practicable. It was stated tonight at the meeting that the prohibition law, as affected, it was explained, because the prohibition cruisers are under the personal direction of a customs official who in such action shall be taken by it in every case.

Prohibition Commissioner Haynes, said

ASTHMA CAUSED DEATH OF SENATOR THOMAS E. WATSON	FAMOUS VON HOEGEN CASE NOILED IN U. S. DISTRICT COURT
Washington, Sept. 25.—Another powerful and picturesque figure passed from public life in the death today of Senator Thomas E. Watson, of Georgia, his death, which occurred at 2:10 o'clock this morning, was sudden and unexpected, according to physicians resulting from an attack of asthma.	New Haven, Sept. 26.—The case against Macmillan, in the Hornum, former New Haven attorney, who was arrested in December, 1917, on a charge of treason, was noiled in the United States district court here today on the recommendation of Assistant United States Attorney Cohen by Judge Edwin S. Thomas. Von Hoegen was not in court and it was moved that he is living in New York.
The senator had been a sufferer for some time from asthma and only last Sunday experienced an acute attack. Two physicians and a nurse were at the bedside when the end came, but	At the time Von Papen was the chief German propagandist in the United States.

other relatives were at the home in Thomson, Ga., for which Mr. Watson had planned to depart today for the north.

For forty years Senator Watson had been active in politics, a national as well as a state figure. He was nominated to the U. S. senate by the Georgia legislature in 1894 after receiving its vice-presidential nomination in 1898. He was a popular member of the house of representatives from 1892 to 1894. He was elected senator as he said, on an "anti-Wilson, anti-league (of nations) and anti-war measures" platform, defeating Governor Joseph D. Slaton and Governor Governor Dorsey. He was 66 years of age Sept. 5, last and his senatorial term expires on Sept. 10.

Mr. Watson had been active in the campaign to have this country forbid the exportation of munitions to the alien. He was in charge of a public relations campaign to have the United States to have agents throughout the United States.

Mr. Hogen first came into notice at the beginning of the World war by publicly expressing his sympathy with Germany and condemning the attitude of the United States. He was elected to the senate by the Georgia voters in 1922. Von Papen for the purpose of obtaining information on contracts being filled by munition makers in Connecticut for the United States government, had secured a close friendship with the German ambassador, Von Bernstorff.

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convenes. A day also will be set for memorial services. President and Mrs. Harding headed those who proffered condolences.

VICTORY FOR FREELINGHUYSEN
IN NEW JERSEY PRIMARIES

Newark, N. J., Sept. 27.—Maintaining the lead he got when the early returns were counted, shortly after the polls closed in the New Jersey primaries, United States Senator Joseph S. Freelinghuyesen, close friend of President Harding, headed more than 15,000 votes ahead of Grover C. Reed, his opponent, for the senatorial nomination, early this morning.

He was released on a bond of \$2,000 on August 11, 1919, and his case has since been pending in the state supreme court. He was discharged in April, 1920.

HARRY F. MORSE FIGHTING
FOR TRANSFER OF CASE

Bridgeport, Sept. 28.—Testimony in the hearing on the transfer of the case of Harry F. Morse, charged with conspiracy to defraud, from Connecticut to New York district jurisdiction, continued today to bear on the question of probable cause being shown.

Lacey, for the defense, introduced testimony of accountants and auditors

gap between him and his neighbors placed a record of 19 counties which had been closed. Only in Mercer county was he beaten, and there the lead saw-sawed all evening. But in the end, the lead again won when 35 districts out of 112 were recorded.

Just after midnight \$25 districts out of 2464, in the state recorded 29,047 for Fellinghusen and 13,002 for Record.

CORONER REPORTS THAT

VERNON E. MAHER SUCCEEDED

Middletown, Conn., Sept. 26.—Coroner Stephen Davis officially reported as a suicide the death of Vernon E. Maher, 38, who died last night at Middletown.

an officer of the Connecticut Humane society, who was found with a bullet wound in his head July 25 in a finding handed down today. The coroner, in the help of State police had been investigating the case for several weeks.

Relatives of Mather, who was found dead in a barn, indicated that he did not commit suicide, and said they suspected a brother. A brother was especially insistent and it was on his urging that the authorities conducted a special investigation.

When the defense entered testimony that the United States Transport company had operated ships with "earnings of \$175,000" against the testimony given previously by cross-examination showing that in spite of the company had never paid dividends, the court ruled that the company had not applied the money earned to reduce indebtedness of \$150,000, but that the money was used as first payment on fourteen ships which were being mortgaged, purchased from the fleet corporation.